

The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiser.

(VOL. I.)

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1790.

(No. 39.)

FOR CHARTER,
To any Port in Europe,

The SHIP **ISABELLA**.

GEORGE ROBINSON, Master,
Now lying at Georgetown, and will be ready to
receive a Cargo in three Weeks.—She is an ex-
cellent Ship, a British Bottom, and will carry be-
tween 5 and 600 Hogheads.—Apply to the Mas-
ter on board, or to

DANIEL and ISAAC M'PHERSON,
WHO HAVE LATELY RECEIVED
A general Assortment of

Bolting-Cloths,

Which are of good a Quality, and will be sold at
any Importers into America.
April 15, 1790. 6w

FOR CHARTER,

To any Port on the Continent of Europe;

The SHIP

CONFIDENCE,

LADY ABRAHAM DE BOER.

She is a fine strong Vessel, well found,
now lying at Alexandria, ready to receive a Cargo.
For the Convenience of the Freighters, she may be
removed to any Port in the Chesapeake to load.—
For Terms, which will be made very easy, apply to
Mr. **WILLIAM CARR**, of Dumfries, or to **FEN-
WICK, MASON** and **CO.** George-Town,
April 7, 1790.

For **LONDON**,
The BRIGANTINE



WILLIAM,

JAMES CABEL, Master,

Wants about 50 Hogheads of Tobacco
to complete her Load, which will be
taken on libt. and will positively sail the 15th of
inst. or sooner, if loaded. The **WILLIAM** is a fine,
flout Vessel, British built, not three Years old; has
excellent Accommodations for three or four Passen-
gers. For Terms apply to the Captain on Board, or
WILLIAM HUNTER, jun.

Alexandria, April 1, 1790.

**VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.**

WILL BE SOLD, on long terms,

THAT valuable PLANTATION, lately in pos-
session of Col. **James Hendricks**.—It is situated
within four miles of the town of Alexandria, in the
State of Virginia; contains about 120 Acres, more
or less, and has erected thereon a large and elegant
Brick Dwelling-House, a very commodious Barn,
and other necessary out-houses, &c. &c.—The situ-
ation of this place is beautiful, and remarkably
healthy, and its proximity to the town of Alexan-
dria makes it very valuable, as it is well wooded,
and has a large proportion of excellent Meadow in
high order. It is needless to say any more of this
place, as it is supposed any person inclined to pur-
chase would wish to see it, and a view of the pre-
mises will be a greater recommendation than the
most flattering description.—Also, a HOUSE and
LOT, in the town of Bath, in Berkeley County,
situated in the best part of the town.

A TRACT of LAND of the first quality, con-
taining 300 Acres, situated on the river Ohio, near
the town of Pittsburgh.—And an undivided right
in several TRACTS of LAND, on the Susquehanna
river, in Pennsylvania.

Any person inclinable to purchase any of the
above premises, may hear the terms of sale and fur-
ther particulars, by applying to Mr. **JOHN WAR-
DER**, in Philadelphia; Mr. **JOSIAH WATSON**,
or **WILLIAM HARTSHORNE**, in Alexandria
or to Mr. **B. STODDART**, George-Town.

WE once more give notice to all persons in-
debted to the estate of **James Hendricks** and
Co. or **John Hendricks**, late of the Town of Alex-
andria, Merchants, to pay their respective debts to
Mr. **JOSIAH WATSON**. Those who neglect to
come to a settlement before the 30th day of April
next, may depend on suits being then commenced
against them.

JOSIAH WATSON,
WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, Assignees.
BENJAMIN STODDART,

February 11, 1790.

John Buzelet,

GARDENER from France,

OFFERS his services to the Public; he proposes
to work by the Day, Week, Month or Year.
He is provided with various kinds of Seeds, which
he will dispose of on moderate terms.—He also
prunes, grafts and inoculates Trees in the neatest
manner.—Apply to Peter Carville.
Alexandria, April 15, 1790. 3w

THE Partnership between **THOMPSON**
and **PEYTON** having dissolved (by
mutual Consent) on the 1st Instant, all Persons who
have any Accounts with them are requested to bring
them in, that they may be settled; and such as owe
Balances are earnestly requested to make immedi-
ate Payment, that they may be enabled to comply
with their Engagements, and settle their Books.
THOMPSON and PEYTON.

Alexandria, April 8, 1790.

Pursuant to an Act of Assembly, **WILL BE SOLD**,
to the highest Bidder, on Monday the 26th day of
April next, on the premises, within the Borough of
Norfolk,

THAT valuable SQUARE of LAND whereon
the late County Court House is erected. It
will be laid off into three lots for the convenience of
purchasers; the fraction of each, for mercantile bu-
siness, is equal, if not superior, to any within this Bo-
rough, being on the main street, contiguous to the
Market-House and County Wharf. One third of
the purchase-money will be required on the day of
sale, one third in 6 months, and the residue in 12
months. A deed of trust will be taken as a colla-
teral security.

WILLIAM NEUSUM,
ROBERT BUTT,
JAMES WEBB, Com'rs.
EDWARD ARCHER,
JOHN HODGES, jun.



Bryan & Coulter,

**SADDLERS, CAP and HARNESS
MAKERS.**

At the Sign of the SADDLE, in Fairfax-Street, near
King-Street.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Citizens of Alex-
andria and the Public in general, that they
have, at a considerable Expence, procured a Quan-
tity of the best Materials, and some of the best Work-
men in the different Branches of their Business, and
hope, from the Goodness of their Work, and the
reasonable Prices they are determined to sell at, to
merit the Encouragement of a generous Public.

They have now ready for Sale, a handsome Assort-
ment of the following Articles, viz.

Women's Buckskin-Seat	Portmanteaus, Saddle-
Saddles,	Bags, Boot-Garters,
Do. Velvet do. do.	Riding and Carriage
Men's Saddles of vari-	Whips,
ous Kinds,	Chair-Harness,
Boys do.	Waggon do.
Elegant Portsmouth Bri-	Cart do.
dles,	Waggon-Whips,
Do. Pembroke polished,	Horn-Collars,
Common Bridles of va-	Currycombs, Brushes, &
rious Kinds,	Mane-Combs,
Jockey and Turkey Strip-	Plated Buckles and Tips,
ed Saddle-Cloths,	Plated Snaffle Bits,
Do. Swanskin do.	Best polished Steel Spurs.
Surfingles, Girths, Stir-	
rup-Leathers, & Crup-	
pers,	

N. B. Orders from the Country, or elsewhere,
will be thankfully received, and punctually attended
to.—Captains of Vessels and others, may, on a short
Notice, be furnished with MATRESSES at their
Shop.

Alexandria, April 8, 1790.

THREE GUINEAS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Brig Commodore Hood,
ROBERT RICHARDS, Master, three sailors,
viz.—**WILLIAM WHARM** an apprentice lad,
about 20 years of age, of a fair complexion, short
brown hair, and about 5 feet 3 inches high.—**JOHN
TOLKIN**, a native of Bremen, of a fair complexion,
light hair, and 5 feet 7 inches high.—**CHARLES
VINCENT**, of a brown complexion, dark hair,
and 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high. Any person who
will apprehend said men, so that I get them again,
shall receive the above reward, or one guinea for
either of them.

ROBERT RICHARDS.

Alexandria, April 15, 1790. 3w

CASH for RAGS.

The highest Price is given at the Printing-Office
for clean Linen and Cotton Rags.—No Arguments,
it should seem, would be necessary to induce the
Holders of this, to them, *worthless* Article, to ex-
change it for the most valuable one; especially
when, by so doing, they will not only promote their
own Interest, but encourage American Manufac-
tures.

Alexandria Lottery.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

Authorized by an Act of Assembly, for raising the
Sum of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be
applied to the Purpose of paving certain Streets
in the Town of Alexandria.

Prizes.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1 of	1000	1000
1	500	500
3	200	600
6	100	500
10	50	500
20	20	600
50	10	500
100	8	800
1150	5	5750
First Blank drawn		40
Last Blank drawn		40

1350 Prizes, 10,830
2650 Blanks—Sum to be raised, }
Expenses of drawing, &c. } 5170

4000 Tickets, at 4 Dols. each, are 16000

When it is considered that the Money, arising
from this Lottery, will be appropriated to Public
Use, and that all Persons visiting or trading to the
Town of Alexandria, will derive great Convenience
and Advantage from it, the Trustees are induced to
hope that the Undertaking will meet with Encou-
ragement from the Public—more especially, as the
Scheme holds forth considerable Inducements to Ad-
venturers, there being not two Blanks to a Prize,
several of the Prizes large, and no Deduction to be
made.—The Trustees are **Charles Simms, Charles Lee,
Richard Conway, William Hunter, jun, George Gil-
pin, Philip Marshall, William Herbert, Robert T.
Hose, Jesse Taylor, William Brown, Thomas Porter,
John Fitzgerald, Josiah Watson, Ludwell Lee, Bap-
tist Washington, William Hunter, sen, and John Dun-
bar.**

The Lottery will be drawn when the Tickets
shall be sold—whereof Public Notice will be given—
A List of the Prizes will be published immediately
after drawing, and the Money paid on demand.

Prizes not demanded within nine Months after
drawing, will be considered as a generous Donation
in favour of the Design.

TICKETS may be had of any of the Trustees,
and at most of the principal Towns in Virginia and
Maryland—whereof Notice will be given.

Alexandria, February 20, 1790.

FRENCH and DANCING SCHOOLS.

THE Subscriber informs the Public that he is ar-
rived, and intends to make his Residence, in
this Town, for the Purpose of teaching **DANCING**
in all its various Parts, and in the most modern and
approved Style, with all the Elegance of Grace in
Movements and Attitude.—Such as please to honour
him with the Care of their Children, may depend
that a strict Attention to Morals, Decorum and Ac-
complishments, will be made a principal Object.

He purposes, likewise, to instruct Ladies and Gen-
tlemen in that polite, fashionable and useful Lan-
guage; the Rules and Idioms of which he has made
it a constant Study to clear, render easy and metho-
dical, and, by a plain and shortened Way (the Ef-
fects of which he has experienced with Satisfaction
and Credit) will enable his Pupils to read and trans-
late any French Author in Nine Months; and, if
People of Application, to have a sufficient Know-
ledge of the Language in that Time to perfect them-
selves afterwards without the Assistance of a Master;
and such Persons as have already begun learning,
and who want either more Theory to perfect them-
selves, or Practice to become acquainted with the
true Pronunciation, will find their Purposes an-
swered.

A NIGHT DANCING-SCHOOL will be kept
on the Evenings of the School-days, for the Re-
ception of Gentlemen whose Business does not per-
mit them to attend in the Day-time; and such La-
dies and Gentlemen who wish to be instructed pri-
vately, either in French or Dancing, will be waited
on at select Hours.

The Price to each Scholar per Quarter is:
For Dancing 36s.
For French 96s.
For Dancing at Night 24s.

L. CURLEY.

Alexandria, April 3, 1790.

N. B. No Entrance-Money will be required.

* * The School is now opened at his House, on
Fairfax-Street, opposite Mr. Chew's.

Mr. **CURLEY** will also undertake to explain
to his Countrymen the Principles of the English
Language, so far as to enable them to reap greater
Advantages than they would from an English Mas-
ter; and, for their Convenience, he will act as an
Interpreter and Translator, in which Capacity he
will employ the greatest Attention and Faithful-
els.

BLANK MANIFESTS for Merchants,
Captains of Vessels, &c. to be sold at the Printing-
Office.

EXTRACTS from the PROCEEDINGS of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, February 19, 1790.

IN committee of the whole on the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Madison's motion for a discrimination under consideration.

[Mr. GERRY'S Speech continued.]

Several cases have been cited as precedents for discriminating; that which relates to the reduction of the Canada bills, mentioned by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Madison) was by his own acknowledgment not applicable. The case referred to in the act of Queen Ann, cited by the gentleman, was not analogous; for, independent of other considerations, the debt contracted by the Queen for the support of her household was unliquidated, and by a vote of the House of Commons had been disallowed: Had the debt been liquidated, and certificates of it issued, as in the case of our soldiers, there would have been no interference of parliament in the subsequent transfer of such certificates, as their whole conduct evinces.

Gentlemen, in favour of discrimination, have also mentioned the South-Sea and Mississippi schemes: The gentleman from New-Jersey (Mr. Boudinot) had clearly shewn that the conduct of parliament in the South-Sea scheme was directly against discrimination; for although they imprisoned the directors and others, and confiscated their property, yet they never interposed in the transfers of stock by other proprietors, although it was bought and sold from par to 13 or 1400 per cent.

The history of the Mississippi scheme I propose not to state fully—but to mention a few particulars. In the year 1717 the government of France were deeply indebted, and had issued state bills to the amount of several hundred millions of livres, they were sold at 60 or 70 per cent. discount; and the Regent of France, desirous of appreciating them, established a commercial company with the exclusive privilege of trading to the Mississippi, to consist of such as would subscribe 60 millions payable in state bills at par; at first there were few disposed to be concerned, but at length the sum was subscribed, the stock by another arret was increased to 100 millions; the farm of tobacco, amounting to 4 millions a year, was then granted to the company as a fund to pay the interest, and, under the direction of Mr. Law, they made greater profits from it. Stocks were thus enhanced from 70 per cent. below to 20 per cent. above par. The India and African companies were afterwards incorporated with the Mississippi, whose capital was further extended, by which means stocks rose to 5 or 600, and, in the progress of this matter, to 1000 per cent. At this period a subscription was opened for 50 millions of livres, at 10 for 1, payable at ten different payments; and so increased was the nation, that the subscription in a few days amounted to 75 millions, being half as much more as was wanted, and the day after the subscription closed, those who had given 1000 sold for 2000 per cent. When the bubble burst, as it is expressed, no attempt was made by government to interfere in the transfers made by individuals, but all such transfers were valid.

From all which, I think it will appear that stocks are, in their nature, a species of property subject to great variations from calamities and other causes; that the market price will be regulated by public opinion, and that it is always considered as an equivalent. A transfer of property in the funds, at market price, differs widely from the gambling of stock jobbers, a pernicious species of traffick, of the nature of wagers or bets; and those concerned therein have no property in the funds, and generally are subject to punishment.

Should enquiry be made, what calamity have we been under to reduce to low the price of our stocks? I answer, the calamity of a defective national government; the effects of which were severely felt. In 1780, Congress called on the States to sink their respective proportions of the old paper money; part complied, and part did not. The consequence was, that in 1781 the bubble burst, and almost ruined the public credit. Early in 1783, the army, from want of pay, were nearly mutinying, and part of them soon after did mutiny, and drove Congress from Philadelphia. Again—Congress, by the confederation, were authorized to tax the States on a valuation of their respective property; but the States were unable to produce the documents required for forming that valuation, and refused to adopt a new rule proposed by Congress, who could therefore levy no tax. To evince an honest disposition, and to support public credit as far as possible, Congress proposed the plan of impost, and supplementary funds; this was accepted by some States, and violently opposed in others, which produced apprehension that a considerable part of the union wished to apply the sponge to the public debt. These circumstances, and the consequent commotions, so weakened government, that we had no credit, public or private, at home or abroad. By these and other calamities, and the load of our debt, were the stocks reduced, the public opinion fixed their rates, and, taking the risk, they were worth no more; but circumstances are now altered, and they are increased in value.

Gentlemen, to support discrimination, have charged assignees with fraud. Are the assignees chargeable for the defects of the confederation? Or for a non-compliance of some of the States with the requisitions for sinking the old bills of credit? Or for the mutinying of part of the army? Or for defeating the plan of the impost and supplementary funds? Or for the consequent commotions? Or did the assignees deceive the original holders? Did they add the part of sharpers and swindlers? If so, bring the

culprits to justice; your country demands it. But if their only crime is good fortune in their negotiations, if they have purchased the securities in open market, and honestly paid for them, treat them as good citizens, acquit them of fraud, and do them justice. Being among those original holders who have transferred part of their certificates, and not replaced them, I can feel for myself as well as for our brave soldiers, but am against discrimination. So much for the justice of the measure: Let us now consider the policy of it.

It is admitted on all sides that the preservation of public faith is indispensable to the welfare of the Union, and in what does it consist? Public faith, as I conceive, consists in a punctual fulfilment of engagements and contracts on the part of government.

To preserve public faith, therefore, it is necessary that a nation should have adequate resources, the government adequate powers, and those who administer it, integrity and abilities. That our resources are equal to the payment of our debts has not been denied; that Congress have not sufficient power, I presume none will assert.

The preservation, then, of public faith, will principally depend on their integrity and abilities. Their abilities may not be questioned; but their conduct in this case will be critically examined and tried by the standard of morality. If it will stand the test, they will have the confidence of the people; but if not, vain will be every attempt to establish public credit. For this is nothing but the confidence of the people in public faith, and the people will think that, whatever resources they may have, or power to change the form of government, the defective principles of their rulers can only be corrected by the Sovereign of the Universe. Is it good policy, then, to rest the public faith on an act of discrimination, which is intended to saddle one class of citizens with a tax to repair the loss which another class has sustained by a breach of contract on the part of the public? This will wear the appearance of committing one fraud to cure another. The right of speculators to purchase certificates, at the market price, is undoubted, and their conduct in making the purchases and payments is unexceptionable; but if there was a doubt of this, in regard to some, would it be sufficient ground for a discrimination?

Again, the whole expense of the war is supposed to be about 176 millions dollars, of which there is now due about 80000000 dollars, exclusive of 2000000 supposed to be due to the third class of soldiers. Is it good policy by funding the debt to do every thing necessary for the support of public credit, except making payment of 2000000 dollars, and then, at the risk of public credit, by an act of discrimination, to save the sum last mentioned, which is but one eighty-eighth part of the expense of the war?

But how are we to obtain loans in future? Some gentlemen conceive the establishment of our funds will always precede the loans: Can any gentleman insure this? I conceive not. There is not a nation in Europe so happily circumstanced; and if an unfunded debt should again be requisite, who will lend when your unfunded securities cannot be transferred, because you have established a precedent for discrimination? Is it not evident, then, the proposition is pregnant with ruinous consequences? If enquiry be made what is to be done with the suffering soldiers? I answer, Pay them, if your funds are sufficient; if not, assure them you will do it as soon as funds can be provided. It has been suggested, that they have relinquished to the public seven eighths of their property; if they have, I think it unjust to accept it. But is this the fact? Would they not have received the whole of their liquidated demands in specie, had it been offered? There can be no reason to doubt of this. Some gentlemen say, they wish to compound the matter between the soldiers and their assignees, because we cannot pay both: Would not a composition, on such principles, be a declaration of national bankruptcy? And shall the United States, with 3000000 inhabitants, with the most flattering prospects arising from the increase of commerce, husbandry and manufactures, with such an extensive territory, and in the vigour of their youth, declare bankruptcy for a debt, including the federal, State, and foreign loans, not exceeding 80000000 dollars, or 1800000000 sterling, when Great Britain, with only 8 millions of inhabitants, can fund a debt of 240 millions sterling? I hope not—and, consenting to such a measure, would never acknowledge myself an American.

[To be continued.]

VACHEL YATES,

STAY-MAKER AT ANNAPOLIS,

RESPECTFULLY requests those Ladies, who chuse to employ him, to forward their measures, taken in the following manner, viz.

When the lady is laced, as tight as she desires to be in a new pair—

- 1 Around the body above.
- 2 Around the waist. This measure must be taken an inch and an half smaller than the lady's waist.
- 3 From under the arm to the hip.
- 4 From the top of the stays before, down to the peak.
- 5 From arm to arm over the breast. A close measure, without any allowance.
- 6 From the peak straight up the side of the stays to the top of the back.
- 7 From the top of the back, down to the end of the strap.

April 22, 1790.

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Public Sales.

On SATURDAY the 24th Inst. will be exposed for SALE, at the VENDUE-STORE,

A Variety of

Wet and Dry Goods.

TAYLOR and WILSON, V. M.

TO BE SOLD to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 8th of May,

A HANDSOME three story BRICK HOUSE, 18 feet front, and 30 feet deep, completely finished, with a good KITCHEN, situated on Princess-street, near the corner of Union-street, now occupied by Mr. James Lowndes. One half of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale; the other half at twelve months, by giving bond with approved security. Should any person have an inclination to purchase by private sale, the premises will be shewn, and the terms made known, by applying to TAYLOR and WILSON.

April 15, 1790.

WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD,

At 12 o'Clock, on Friday the 23d Inst.



The BRIGANTINE

CINCINNATUS,

As she now lies at Caverley's Wharf, with all her Tackle, Furniture and Apparel. The Conditions will be made known on the Day of Sale.—Any Person wishing to purchase, by private Contract, may see the Vessel by applying to

TAYLOR and WILSON.

Alexandria, April 15, 1790.

THE Subscriber is now settling his Books and Accounts—he earnestly requests all those indebted to him to make immediate Payment, which, he hopes, from the Indulgence given, will be soon complied with.

JAMES WILSON.

Alexandria, April 1, 1790.

THE Subscriber intends to leave this Town in a short time; he, therefore, requests those indebted to him to make immediate payment to enable him to satisfy his creditors. He will sell, on reasonable terms, for Cash only, a HOUSE and LOT, 23 feet front, and 38 feet 3 inches back.—ALSO, an excellent LOT adjoining, 25 feet front, and 35 feet back, both fronting on St. Alaph-street, in fee simple—if not sold, at private, he will expose the same to public sale.

Alexandria, April 22, 1790.

PLASTER OF PARIS.

THE Subscriber has imported from New-York, and left in the hands of Messrs. HARTSHORN and DONALDSON, for Sale, a quantity of PLAISTER OF PARIS, in barrels of 3½ bushels each; it is already ground and fit for immediate use.—In Pennsylvania, New-York, the Jerseys and Maryland, many experiments have been made of this as a Manure, and it has proved the most useful of any yet discovered—a table spoonfull to each hill of corn, laid on the top of the ground after planting, will make the crop considerably larger; and for upland meadow and flax it is also very good.—The best season for sowing it is from the 1st of March to the last of May. There are also some excellent Rhode-Island POTATOES for seed, and a few Jars of best PICKLED OYSTERS.

April 22, 1790.

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PROPOSALS

For Printing by Subscription

A Book of Forms

For the use of Justices of the Peace, Merchants, private Men, practising Attorneys and Students.

—To consist of—

Attachments, Recognizances for the Peace, for Bail, Warrants, Bonds, Bills, Notes, Powers of Attorney, Bills of Sale, Charter Parties, Bottomry Bonds; Deeds and Indentures of every Species and Denomination—Also a full Collection of Pleas and Declarations.—The Book will further contain the Articles of Confederation—The French Alliance and Treaty of Peace—The New Constitution with the several Amendments—The Bill of Rights and Constitution of Virginia—The Laws of Congress respecting the Trade and Commerce of America, and every other Matter and Form, both under the old and new Government, that may be useful to the above Description of Men.—To each Form will be annexed Quotations from, and References to, approved Authorities. As this Work must be attended with considerable Expense to the Undertaker, and, when completed, will be of great Utility, he trusts each Subscriber (to enable him to commence and carry it through) will pay down 10s. Virginia Currency; and, as a Compensation to him for the Production, upon the Receipt of the Book, (which shall be on or before the 1st of March next) neatly bound, pay other 10s. He has been induced to engage in this Business by the repeated Solicitations of Men belonging to the various Classes abovementioned, and relies upon the Countenance of those to whom his Proposals may be submitted.

CLEON MOORE, Attorney at Law

Alexandria, April 20, 1790.

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PROVIDENCE, April 3.

Last week Mr. Abner Merrifield, of Medway, in the State of Massachusetts, having purchased in this town a chest of tea, and other articles, was proceeding homeward with the goods in a waggon, when his property was seized by the revenue officer, and sent to Boston. By an act of Congress, not only the goods but waggon and team are forfeited!—Blessed effect of our being out of the Union!—Mr. Merrifield long dealt in this town, and expended much money therein.

NEW-YORK, March 25.

The public are cautioned to beware of counterfeit dollars, a number having been lately detected in this city.—The composition is mostly brass, washed with silver.—There are two sorts in circulation.—One kind dated 1782, on the head side, has a fault on the top of the 8, and the 2 is out of proportion; the nose of the head of Carolus III. is sharper than on a real dollar. On the pillar side, the letters HISPAN. ET IND. REX M. 8. R. F. are very clumsily executed; as are likewise the words PLUS ULTRA, the letter A being quite out of order.—The other kind is dated 1787.—The G in *Gratia*, on the head side, is very imperfect; the nose is too sharp, and the notching round the edge much larger than on a real dollar.—In the word HISPAN. on the pillar side, the N is placed at a greater distance than the other letters.—They have a clear sound, but not exactly that of silver.

ELIZABETHTOWN, April 7.

A gentleman has favoured us with the following method of preparing land for wheat, which experience has proved to be the swiftest and best of any ever practised in this country.

In the winter season carry on a sufficient quantity of manure, and as soon as the frost is out of the ground plow it over smooth, furrow it, and plant it with potatoes. When they are grown to the height of two or three inches, go with a plough and turn a furrow on their each side, having a person to follow and weed the hills. About the last of June turn a cross furrow upon them, and let the person following the plough mould the hills; and about both of August you will find that the tops die;—then pull them, for the longer they remain in the earth, the more water they will collect in their substance.

As soon as the potatoes are gathered, turn in your hogs and let them remain there till the 1st of October. They will by that time have torn up and mixed the ground better than six times ploughing. Then draw off the potatoe-tops, and harrow the ground for sowing wheat.

The advantages hereby derived, are, that the potatoes kill every species of weeds and turf, and the hogs, by rooting and turning up the soil in search of the potatoes, effectually destroy all kinds of vermin, which were left in the ground; besides a considerable saving in their keeping.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.

A correspondent recommends to the inhabitants of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, and other principal sea-port or manufacturing towns in the United States, to establish societies for the advice, encouragement and assistance of Rhode-Island emigrants, in case the convention of that State should not adopt the constitution. Many valuable citizens of that State will be under the necessity of leaving them, if they persist in keeping out of the Union. Ship carpenters, sail-makers, rope makers, mast makers, anchor and black smiths, block-makers, riggers, weavers, shoe-makers, tanners, batters, wheel-wrights, cabinet-makers, distillers, painters, glaziers, and almost every other tradesman, artificer and manufacturer will find better wages in some one of the seaports southward of Rhode-Island State, than they can get at home—as also the captains and mates of vessels, and sailors. Labouring men in the farming way are wanted in all the States. Abundant employment, cheap lands to buy, and low rents ensure them and their families comfortable living.

ALEXANDRIA, April 22.

On the 12th Inst. in the House of Representatives of the United States, the momentous Question "shall the State Debts be assumed by the United States" was negatived.—Ayes 29.—Noes 21.

LUDWELL LEE and NICHOLAS FITZHUON, Esquires, are elected Representatives for this County in the General Assembly.

Extract from Judge Wilson's charge to the Grand-Jury of the Circuit Court for the District of Pennsylvania.

"To you, Gentlemen, it would surely be superfluous, to prove or illustrate the Necessity and Importance of vigilance, vigour and impartiality in the Collection of the Public Revenue. The Smuggler offers the grossest Insult to the Majesty of the People; and makes the most pointed Attack upon their Property. He insults their Majesty; for, he arrogantly usurps the Power of levying Contributions upon them in fraud, or in defiance of their Authority, expressed solemnly and legitimately by their Representatives. He attacks their Property; for of every Shilling, which he thus diverts from the Public Service to his private Emolument, they must supply the Deficiency. The united Obligations, therefore, of Interest and of Honour combine in stimulating every Citizen to detect such pernicious Violations of the Laws, and to drag forth to merited Punishment those who are guilty of them. To promote those valuable Purposes, you feel yourselves, in the Character of Grand-Jurymen, peculiarly bound and empowered."

DIED: Mrs. ESTHER TAYLOR, Wife of Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR, of this Town.

The Answer to Mr. Harrow's Question, published in our last, is 16 per Cent. and Ninety one Ninety-Sixths.

A Physical Problem, by G. Harrow; the Solution of which is required *Algebraically*.

Let a Glass Tube 30 Inches long be filled with Mercury, except 8 Inches; and let it be inverted, as in the Torricellian Experiment, so that the 8 Inches of common Air may rise to the top: It is required to find at what height the Mercury will remain suspended in the Tube, the Mercury in the Barometer being at that Time 28 Inches high.

CAPTAIN GREENWAY'S MARINE LIST.

Arrived. Ship Lancaster, Brown, from Whitehaven; Schooner Seaflower, —, Vienna.

Sailed. Brig Raphael, Abistury for Bilbao; Brig Mary, Sealer, Falmouth; Sloop Dolphin, Kelly, Rhode-Island.

At The Public Examination of the Scholars of the Alexandria Academy, will be held on Friday the 30th Inst.—And, on the Day following, the young Gentlemen will deliver their Orations in the Presbyterian Meeting-House. There will be a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music—Particulars in our next.

To the PRINTERS of the VIRGINIA GAZETTE and ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

Gentlemen,

If you think the following observations will serve as an answer to the Query proposed by PHILANTHROS, in your Gazette of the 1st of April, you will oblige me by inserting them.

THE position, that "all mankind are born equal," may be taken in too extensive a sense, and may tend to destroy those degrees of subordination which nature seems to point out as indispensable for the regulation of society. The duty which a child owes to its parent, or a voluntary servant to his employer, cannot be affected by this principle of equality, which ought to be established only in opposition to the arbitrary encroachments of despotic power. The relative duties of women in private life may probably furnish a reason for their exclusion from political concerns, and satisfy the doubts of Philadelphos.

We are led to believe that woman was originally created in subordination to man; and, if any reasons were necessary to convince us of this, there appear to be two that are obvious.—That for the good government of any family or community there must be one person to rule, and that the most powerful will of course exercise that authority. It is likewise certain that nature (the surest guide) has pointed out for them a course of duties and employments totally inconsistent with a life of political bustle and anxiety.—We, therefore, observe that men are more pleased with an exertion of feminine domestic qualifications, than with an awkward encroachment on the privileges of the other sex.—And, however flattering the path of glory and ambition may be, a woman will have more commendation in being the mother of heroes, than in setting up, Amazon-like, for a heroine herself. The maternal duties, indeed, at the same time that they are themselves the most proper, in their consequences incapacitate the person from attending to the more arduous task of political employments. This, I think, is taken notice of by the *Spezator*, in his account of the Amazonian government—the operations of which were dangerously impeded by the critical situation of one of their Commanders. But there is another objection which probably has occasioned this exclusion, and which I hope (much as I love and esteem the sex) will be sufficient to continue it.—It is the danger of *secret influence*; that bane of political integrity, which is already so generally complained of, and which, with bribery and corruption in its train, has so often destroyed the patriotic endeavours of honest Statesmen.—It is said that all men have their prices; and here would at once be a price for all men.—A Female Orator, in haranguing an Assembly, might, like many crafty politicians, keep her *best argument* for the last, and would then be sure of the victory.—Men would be exposed to temptations too great for their strength, and those who could resist a bribe, offered in the common way, might reasonably yield to what it would be hardly possible for a man to refuse.—A lady, then, instead of drawing crowds of attendants at a ball or a play, would make it her sport, or her ambition, to draw them from their political creeds; and it may easily be imagined which would be attended with the worst consequences.—Many men prefer honesty and honour to riches; but, when assailed on this weak side, might adopt the sentiment of "All for love or the world well lost." A man who knew himself secure and invulnerable in every other respect, might yet fall (as many others have done) in such a cause; and we might fancy him exclaiming, with Macbeth,

"Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,
The arm'd Rhinoceros, or the Hircanian Tiger,
Take any shape but *that*, and my firm nerves
Shall never tremble."

In short, the evils to be apprehended from such an innovation in politics appear so numerous and alarming that I flatter myself your correspondent, and other advocates as favourable as himself, will be induced to give it up, and that the dear creatures themselves will be contented with the share of influence which they already possess. The example of the Quakers cannot be considered a proper one, if we attend to the reasons on which it is founded.—Professing and believing, as they do, that their preachers hold forth at the moment in which they are moved by the spirit, it would be in vain for them to silence their female friends, unless the operations

of the spirit were under their own controul.—But I have never observed that the audience appeared much edified by this species of teachers. Philadelphos has not adverted to the different nations in Europe, in which women have filled the highest political stations.—Among them we may find some whose conduct seems to favour his doctrine, but there has long been a different method of accounting for it, which is, that women govern well because they are ruled by men; as, on the other side, many Kings have been too much under the direction of female favourites. The instances that may be adduced from the histories of famous and learned women will not be of much importance, as they were generally deficient in those charms which it is the peculiar lot of the fair sex to excel in.—And, I hope, there are few that would not rather be the objects of love than admiration. However, although there exist these insuperable objections to their being *actually* represented, we can readily admit that the goodness and gentleness of their minds might have a happy effect in our public councils.—Every virtuous sentiment would be cherished, and gratitude would not be forgot.—They would not blush at a *discrimination* in favour of those who had fought in their defence, and shielded them in the hour of danger.—But they are not called by Providence to the important office of deciding on the rights of Speculators and Soldiers. They have, however, the power of being a solace and comfort under the pressure of every evil; and, in conferring their favours, they will, undoubtedly, where the pretensions are otherwise equal, make a *discrimination* in favour of those to whom their gratitude is due.—And, while they have opportunities of exercising this heavenly virtue, and while, by their tenderness and irresistible powers of persuasion, they can mould our minds to a delicacy and purity of sentiment corresponding with their own, they will have little occasion to regret their exclusion from the perplexity and tumult of a political life.

PHILANTHROS.

Maryland, April 3, 1790.

Spring Goods.

JUST IMPORTED.

In the Ship LANCASTER, Capt. WILLIAM BROWN, from WHITEHAVEN, and for SALE at the Warehouse of

Robinson, Sanderson
& Company,

A large and general Assortment of

GOODS

Suitable to the approaching Season:

For particulars of which they refer to printed Handbills.

Alexandria, April 22, 1790.

N. B. A Quantity of TAR for sale by the Barrel.

THREE GUINEAS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Brig Breachley, of London, Capt. JOHN RIVETT, three apprentices, viz.—JAMES HAWKINS aged 18 years, fair complexion, light long hair.—JOHN BIRD aged 17 years, fair complexion, long brown hair.—JOHN M'FEARSON aged 16, dark complexion, short black hair. Capt. Rivett offers the above reward to any person who will bring those three apprentices before Mr. William Hunter, jun. Whoever shall be found harbouring said apprentices, after this date, shall be prosecuted according to law.

JOHN RIVETT.

Alexandria, April 15, 1790. 3w

TWO GUINEAS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on the 20th of March, a likely Virginia born Negro fellow, named PETER, twenty-two years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high; carried off with him a blanket, a green broad cloth coat, and a reddish shag waistcoat, besides other clothes common to Negroes.—It is expected he will endeavour to pass for a freeman, having made an attempt of that kind before. All Masters of vessels are hereby forewarned from taking the said fellow on board, and all persons, whatever, from harbouring or employing him at their peril. The above reward will be given to any person, who will deliver the said fellow to the subscriber, near Manchester, and reasonable expenses.

ABRAHAM SALLE.

Chesterfield, April 8, 1790. 3w

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, the 2d of this inst. Negro JAMES (alias James Stewart); he is a stout fellow, about five feet ten inches high, full eyes and thick lips; he says he is free, and that he served his time with a Mr. John Stevens, about 10 miles from Leesburg, in Loudoun County, Virginia: He has on a Negro cotton jacket, Olaburgs trousers, white shirt and a pair of coarse shoes with hob nails.—He has also with him a pale blue broad cloth coat with neat buttons, a spotted jeans jacket and a pair of crimson velveteen breeches, a tolerable good hat with a band and buckle. The owner (if any) is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

EDWARD LLOYD WAILES, Sheriff of Prince George's County Maryland.

April 3, 1790. 3w.

POETRY.

EPIGRAM:

FROM THE FRENCH.

JOHN, seeing Tom about to die,
Who a long time had been his Debtor,
Quite void of shame began to cry,
"Come pay me now, no time is better."
"Let me in peace for death prepare,
Now almost spent," Tom feebly said:
"Not so—(says John) by Heaven! I swear
"You shall not die till I am paid."

SPRING GOODS.

Buchan & Patton

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
By the FANNY, Captain LIVINGSTON, from GLAS-
GOW.

An Assortment of SPRING GOODS,
Now opening at their Store in King-Street, and
which they will dispose of by Wholesale or Re-
tail, at a low Rate, for Cash or Country Produce.

Among them are the following Articles:

A Large and elegant Assortment of Mus- lins, Do. do. of Lawns, Lawn Handkerchiefs and Ap- rons, Long Lawns, Cambricks, Printed Linens, Do. Cottons, Do. Handkerchiefs, Chintzes, Irish Linens, Sheetings, Lint & Tow Osnaburghs, Scotch Tweels, Jeans and Jeanete, Pillow-Fustians, Velverets, Denims, Royal Rib, Satinet, Durams, Calamancoes,	Moreens, Tabarets, Cotton & Thread Hosi- Gloves, A few boxes of Felt Hats, Stationary, Queen's Ware in Hhds. well assorted, Glass do. do. 2 by 9 } Crown Glass, 8 by 10 } 9 by 11 } 10 by 12 } 2d. 3d. 4d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails, 8d. 10d. and 20d. Brads, Shovels and Spades, Iron Castings, Spanish Brown ground in Oil, Yellow Ochre, White Lead, Boiled Linseed Oil in Jars.
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Alexandria, March 25, 1790.

WE HAVE FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY OF

SALT,

Suitable for the Fisheries.

ROBINSON, SANDERSON, and CO.
Alexandria, April 1, 1790.

Fishing Materials.

SEINE-TWINE, Sheet-Cork, white &
S tarr'd Rope, Salt, &c. may be had
on very reasonable Terms, by applying to
JOHN MURRAY & CO.

Alexandria, March 11, 1790.

GRAYS' HAT MANUFACTORY,

BALTIMORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully acquaint their
friends and the public; that they have lately re-
ceived a considerable quantity of the very best CA-
NADA PARCHMENT and OLD COAT BEA-
VER, a species of fur well known, and in high esti-
mation among judges of that article, for its superior
excellence, which will enable them to furnish, on
the shortest notice, ladies and gentlemen with RE-
AL BEAVER HATS, which they will warrant to
be equal in goodness to any made within the United
States.

They have now in complete order for sale, at
said Manufactory, an assortment of ladies and gen-
tlemen's BEAVER, BEAVERETS, CASTOR and
CASTOR HATS; as also FELT HATS of an
extraordinary quality, made of the finest lambs
wool, particularly selected for that purpose.—Country
storekeepers and others may be immediately
supplied with hats of the kinds above mentioned of
all sizes and fashions, by wholesale and retail, on
moderate terms.

Also for sale, HONDURAS LOGWOOD of
the best quality, coarse and fine BOW-STRINGS,
and a general assortment of HAT TRIMMINGS.
JOHN and SAMUEL GRAY.

N. B. Ladies and gentlemen that reside at a
distance who may be inclined to honour us with
their custom, will be pleased, with their commands,
to send a narrow strip of paper that will exactly
meet round their head, when this and every other
direction will be strictly attended to.

Royal Gift

AND THE

Knight of Malta

Will cover MARES and JENNETS, at
Mount-Vernon, the ensuing Season.—Thereafter one
of them will be removed from thence.—The Price
for Mares will be Ten Dollars, Half a Dollar per
Week for Pasturage, and Two and Six Pence to the
Groom; and for Jennets Three Guineas, and Two
and Six Pence. No Charge will be made for Pastur-
age of the latter, provided they are taken away by
the first of August; but if longer continued the above
Price will be demanded thenceforward per Week.
The Pasture and Fences are good, but no Warranty
will be given against Escapes or Accidents.

The Qualities and Sizes of these two Animals
have been often described; it is only necessary,
therefore, to add, that they have increased in Size
since last Year.

March 1, 1790

JOHN FAIRFAX,
Manager.

The beautiful imported Horse

VENETIAN

Will COVER MARES this season at the
Hop-Yard, in Prince George's County, Maryland,
near the Eastern Branch Ferry, four miles from
George-Town, six from Bladensburg, five from the
Ferry opposite Alexandria, and about five from
where he covered last year, at Five Guineas a
Mare, and a Dollar to the Groom, which may be
discharged by paying Three Guineas a Mare, on or
before the first day of August next, and a Dollar to
the Groom when the Mare is covered.

VENETIAN is a fine bay, fifteen hands two-inches
high, with length and bone in proportion, was bred
by Sir James Pennymann, Bart. of Yorkshire, and
got by Doge, his dam by Jennison Shasto's Snap,
who was fire to Goldfinger, Gnapwolf, Daily,
and other good runners; his grandam by Old Fox,
Doge was bred by Capt. Wentworth, and got by
Regulus, a son of the Godolphin Arabian, his dam
by Crab, his grandam by Dicar's Dimple, who was got
by Leeds's Arabian, his dam by Old Shanker, a son
of the Davey Yellow Turk, out of a daughter of
Dodsworth. Leeds's Arabian, was the fire of Leeds,
Basto, and the grandam of Childers. VENETIAN's
performances upon the turf were capital; the parti-
culars of which will be advertised in the Maryland
Gazette, or may be seen by examining the calendars
of 1777, 1778, and 1779. His colts are remark-
ably handsome and stout.—There are near two hun-
dred acres of good pasturage, under an excellent
fence, gratis, and the greatest care will be taken;
but I will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

March 24, 1790.

OVERTON CARR.

N. B. Those gentlemen who neglected to pay
last year, by the first of August, and, consequently,
are accountable for the whole sum of Five Guineas,
are informed that if they will send their Mares this
season, and will pay the sum of Six Guineas by the
1st of August next, they shall have a receipt in full.

BAJAZET

Is in high Perfection, and stands at Notley-
Hall, the Seat of H. Rorer, Esq; and covers at Three
Pounds the Season, and Two and Six Pence to the
Groom. Wheat or corn will be taken in Payment,
if delivered any Time in December.

BAJAZET is a fine black, with a few gray
hairs, 8 Years old, upwards of 15 Hands high, re-
markably bony, active, strong, and spirited. He
was got by the Arabian, out of as full-blooded a
Mare as any in the State. Her Pedigree may be
seen at any Time, and, if required, will be attested.
Good Pasturage for Mares, gratis, under a good
Fence; but Escapes and Accidents must be at the
Risk of the Owners.

NICHOLAS CRAYCRAFT, Manager.

March 31, 1790.

The noted HORSE

ROCKINGHAM,

The property of Col. L. TALIAFERRO, of Orange
County.

Will stand at the subscriber's, in Prince
William County, at Thirty Shillings, ready money,
or Notes of Hand for Six Dollars, payable on de-
mand, with interest from the date.—As the Horse is
not my property, and I purpose settling with Col.
Taliaferro the first week in August next, when
the season will be out, the Gentlemen who send
Mares to him, must send the money or promissory
notes, or otherwise they will not be received.—
ROCKINGHAM is a fine dark bay, 16 hands
high, and well proportioned; he was got by Partner,
upon an imported Mare belonging to the late Ge-
neral Nelson, of York, called Blossom; Partner
was got by the old imported Horse Traveller, upon
the imported running Mare Selima. Blossom was
got by old Sloe, a famous King's Plate Horse, her
dam was a Mare belonging to Lord Rockingham,
that won the King's Plate of a Hundred Guineas,
for five-years-old Mares, at Hambleton, in York-
shire, and got by Regulus, the fire of Col. Baylor's
celebrated Fearnought.

April 7, 1790.

JOHN FITZHUGH.

Excellent INK-POWDER to be sold at the
Printing-Office.

HYDER ALLY



Is in high perfection, and
stands this season at Mount Ar-
arat, the same place that he
stood at last year, six miles be-
low Piscataway, and will cover
Mares at Three Pounds the sea-
son, and Five Shillings to the
Groom; but the money must be paid at the stable
door, or, at furthest, by the first of September.

HYDER ALLY is a fine gray, beautifully dappled,
eight years old this spring, full fifteen hands three
inches high, remarkably bony and active; his strong
resemblance to his sire, whose colts are in high esti-
mation, both for the turf and saddle, will be a con-
siderable inducement to those who wish to breed
fine horses; and the following pedigree (well au-
thenticated) will prove him equal in blood to any
horse in America:

He was got by the noted Arabian, his dam by
Othello, his grandam (an imported mare, from the
Duke of Hamilton's Stud) by Spot, his great gran-
dam by Cantouch, his great, great grandam by Old
Traveller, his great, great, great grandam by Sedbur-
ry, his great, great, great, great grandam by Childers,
out of a Barb Mare.—Good pasturage will be
provided for mares gratis, and every possible care
taken of them; but escapes, or other accidents,
must be at the risk of the owners.

PETER CORNEIL, Groom.

Prince George's County, Maryland,

March 24, 1790.

ECLIPSE,

From Berkeley County Virginia,

Will stand at Danby Farm, near the Falls-
Church, Fairfax County, and cover mares at Ten-
ty Shillings the season, or eight Shillings the single
leap; the money payable the first day of September,
in cash or country produce, at its current value or
price at that time.

ECLIPSE is seven years old this spring, a beauti-
dark bay, upwards of fifteen hands high, active,
stout and well formed; his sire was old Eclipse,
whose high blood and performances were well
known; his dam a Bolton mare. Eclipse has cov-
ered three years in Berkeley County, and is re-
markable for getting large and active colts, which
can be very fully proved by Mr. Robert and Mr.
Thomas Rutherford, Mr. Bataille Mule, Capt. Wil-
liam Brady and many other gentlemen of that coun-
ty. This horse will be shown at Alexandria April
court, on Monday and Tuesday, which renders any
further description unnecessary.

CHARLES LITTLE.

Danby, April 10, 1790.

6w

MAHOMET

Will cover mares at the very low price of
one Pistole each; the season to commence the 10th
of April, and to continue until the last day of July.
MAHOMET is a fine grey, beautifully dappled; was
out of an imported mare got by the old Arabian; his
pedigree may be seen at Cameron, where he will
stand for the greatest part of the season, though some-
times, for the convenience of persons who put mares
to him, he will be sent to Price's Tavern for one or
two days in a week, and at the Old Court-House.

THOMAS WEST,

ROBERT SANDFORD.

April 15, 1790.

3w

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, living in
Fairfax County, near the Little-Falls of Potomack,
on the first Instant, two Country-born Negro
Men slaves, WILL and BEN.—WILL is about
five Feet four or five Inches high, rather of a yellow
Complexion, and a very thick bushy Head of Hair,
about twenty-six Years of Age.—BEN is about five
Feet eight or nine Inches high, dark Complexion,
is very talkative, and speaks with a good deal of
assurance when spoken to—he is about twenty-five
Years of Age: They had on when they went away,
white Kersey Jackets, and Negro Cotton Breeches,
old Yarn Stockings, old Country made Shoes, and
Osnaburgh Shirts.—Ben's Pocket Flaps are faced with
blue; each of them had on old felt Hats; they may
probably change their Clothing.—It is likely they
will endeavour to pass for freemen.—They were
seen in and about Alexandria, on Saturday and Sun-
day last. Whoever will secure the above de-
scribed Runaways, so that I get them again, shall
receive the above Reward, or FOUR DOLLARS
for either.

BENJAMIN HARRISS.

April 12, 1790.

3w

WANTED,

A SUM of

Old Continental Mo- ney,

For which Cash will be given.—Inquire of
the Printers.

ANDERSON's genuine SCOTS PILLS to
be had at this Office.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by HANSON
and BOND.